

New-York

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

GREAT ARMIES APPROACHING ERZERUM.

SERVIS COMING TO THE AID OF RUSSIA.
Two great columns of the army of 175,000 men which Russia has in Armenia are now advancing toward Erzerum. The forces which captured Ardahan have gone in the direction of Kars, where the bombardment has lacked vigor. The Turks are fortifying Erzurum, on the Euphrates, in anticipation of the capture of Erzerum. In Europe, Servia has over 40,000 men in positions where they may cooperate with the Russian army of the Danube. A Turkish monitor has been destroyed on the Danube by torpedoes. There is talk at Constantinople of a change of Ministry.

THE ADVANCE ON ERZERUM.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KARS SLACKENING—THE RUSSIANS REPULSED AT BATUM.

LONDON, Saturday, May 26, 1877.

From Tiflis it is reported that the Russian commander-in-chief is about to transfer his headquarters from that city to Alexandropol, a town close at the Turkish frontier. A telegram from Erzerum says the Russian bombardment of Karsdagh and Takwa, forts and outworks of Kars, is now only carried on at intervals, the Turkish batteries replying. It is, however, admitted at Constantinople that the Russians continue to advance on Erzerum. A battle is expected shortly. The Russian right wing is at Olti and the left at Van. A Russian attempt to throw a bridge over the river before the Turkish lines at Batum was repulsed with loss. The Turkish reverses are accounted for by a report from Sir Arnold Kinball, a British military attaché, who gives a very deplorable account of the Ottoman armies in Asia, which he represents as lacking every thing an army should have except courage and patience. Sir Arnold anticipates that the Russian armies will not find any serious military resistance in Asia, and that the only real difficulties they will have to encounter are those of the country and climate.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

One of the best roads in Asia Minor runs from Batum along the River Choruk through Arivin to Olti, and thence to Bardess. The road crosses the river about 50 miles north-east of Pertakurd and follows a tributary of the Choruk to Tortum, guarding the northern entrance of the pass leading into the valley of the Kara or Western Euphrates. Thence it runs through a swampy valley, south of which lies Erzerum. The importance of this road cannot be overrated. It is the best and shortest line of communication between Erzerum and the sea coast. The object of the Russian attack on Batum is thought to be less to obtain possession of the town itself than to control this road and cut off communication with Erzerum. They have succeeded and pushed their advance already to Arivin [45 miles from Batum].

From Ardahan one road runs south to Kars, another to Ardanhush, where it branches west to Arivin and south to Tavasgard and Olti. A third road leads from Ardahan via Urtu across the mountains to Olti and Bardess. On their retreat from Ardahan the Turks used the roads leading westward and south-westward, part escaping to Ardanhush and part across the mountains to Olti.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MONITOR.

LONDON, Monday, May 28, 1877.

The Ministerial bill for this issue of paper money meets with great opposition in the Chamber. In the Senate yesterday Senator Gilka objected to M. Bratiano, the Premier, addressing Prince Charles as King on recent occasions. The Senate approved Gilka's objection.

The Danube is still too swollen and rapid to admit of an attempt at the construction of a bridge.

The destruction of another Turkish monitor in the Matenik channel will tend to further paralyze the efforts of the Turks to obstruct Russian operations by means of the Danube fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27, 1877.

It is not yet decided where the Czar will stay during his visit to the Army of the Danube, nor how long he will remain there, though it is expected his stay will be of considerable duration.

MONDAY, May 27, 1877.

The Ministerial bill for this issue of paper money meets with great opposition in the Chamber. In the Senate yesterday Senator Gilka objected to M. Bratiano, the Premier, addressing Prince Charles as King on recent occasions. The Senate approved Gilka's objection.

The Turks are stationing pickets of 30 men at intervals of 2½ miles along the whole Turkish bank of the Danube, communicating with each other by signals.

The waters of the Danube, Sereth, and Aluta are considerably out of their banks.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MONITOR.

LONDON, Monday, May 28, 1877.

The following details have been received of the destruction of the Turkish monitor by torpedoes. Two young Russian engineer officers attempted to reach the monitor early in the evening with torpedoes but they were discovered and driven back by a heavy fire. At 3 o'clock in the morning they returned in two skiffs, carrying a chain of small torpedoes filled with dynamite. No lookout was kept ahead of the monitor, they securely lodged the chain across her bows. On their return they discharged the whole series of torpedoes by means of an electric battery. The vessel immediately disappeared.

The Standard's Widder dispatch says the reported rising in the Bosphorus is officially contradicted.

The Standard's Bingham telegram says: "The bill proposing the issue of paper money failed to obtain the necessary majority, and will be withdrawn."

"Another railway accident has occurred, by which four soldiers were killed and many wounded."

BLACK SEA COAST OPERATIONS.

FIGHTING NEAR SUKUM-KALEH—ALARM IN THE CRIMEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27, 1877.

A detachment of Russians, with two guns, on Tuesday attacked the Abashian villages Akaba and Ilik, near Samsun-Kaleh. The Abashian chiefs announced all their available force and repulsed the Russians, who lost 150 killed and many wounded. A Russian major and four captains were found among the slain. The Turkish loss was 7 killed and 11 wounded.

MOSCOW, May 27, 1877.

Intelligence from Emporia announces that most of the families belonging to the wealthier class have fled to Simferopol and other towns in the interior of the Crimea. All shrouds are sent. The roadstead is deserted, all merchant ships having left. The smaller vessels have been sunk or hauled ashore. In the town there is a perceptible want of provisions.

The Turks landed 3,000 mountaineers in the neighborhood of Artvin on the 22d last. Troops have been despatched from the Kuman district to occupy the mountain passes. There have been a number of trifling encounters in Abashia.

AFFAIRS AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

A MILITARY COUNCIL FORGED—THE PARLIAMENT DISTRUSTED.

LONDON, Monday, May 28, 1877.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: The Turkish Ministers of War and Finance have apparently tendered their resignations. The Sultan's decision is still pending. The Grand Vizier wishes to mediate with the Chamber, and has conferred with some of the leading members on the formation of a new cabinet. Mahmud Damat Pasha declares in favor of unfeeling opposition to the Chamber.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27, 1877.

A council has been established at the War Office to direct military operations. Minister of War Field Pasha, or Major-General Rauf Pasha, will preside. Among the members are Mehmed Riechel, a former Grand Vizier; the Minister of Marine, Senator Umar Pasha, Rauf Pasha, and Nasim, mid-de-camp to the Sultan; Mahmut Damat, Grand Master of the Artillery; and Rauf Pasha, and other high officials.

LONDON, May 27, 1877.

A Vienna dispatch to The Times says:

The proclamation of a holy war looks like yielding to the popular demand when it becomes known that the Sultan can put the army. The proposal of the Sultan and the Sultan's party in the name of the empire which it is safe to leave behind a Parliament consisting more and more difficult to manage, and which, moreover, has the whole population of Constantinople with it. It is no wonder that the Sultan has maintained his position so firmly that he could not be easily dislodged.

Another reason for the Sultan's firmness is that the Empire is in a state of civil insurrection.

The Russian official Messenger announces that the Persian Mohammed Ali Mezra has entered the Russian army of the Caucasus.

THE DANUBIAN CAMPAIGN.

A TURKISH MONITOR BLOWN UP—A LARGE ARMY AT SHUMLA.

LONDON, May 27, 1877.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says "the Russians blew up a large monitor on the Danube at 3 o'clock Saturday morning by means of launching bearing torpedoes."

The Manchester Guardian has a dispatch from Shumla dated Thursday which says:

A great concentration of troops has been effected here, and the number within the fortifications and camp is estimated at 60,000 infantry and 5,000 horsemen. The troops are held in constant readiness to march to St. Petersburg.

The Russian official Messenger announces that the Persian Mohammed Ali Mezra has entered the Russian army of the Caucasus.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, May 27, 1877.

There is no foundation for the statement contained in some Austrian and foreign journals that the Emperor Francis Joseph would have a conference with the Czar on the frontier on the occasion of the Czar's journey to Petersburg.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM FROM BERLIN ANNOUNCES THAT THE RUSSIAN EMBAASSY HAS BEEN MOVED TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Since the Czar has returned to St. Petersburg he has shown such exultation and uneasiness as to cause fears

See Fifth Page.



NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1877.

WASHINGTON.

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

THE OPPOSITION CONCLAVE OF 150 SHIRKERS TO G. BLAINE NOT IN IT—CURRENT Gossip.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The anti-Administration party in the interest of Senator Blaine, created by the Associated Press, on Saturday, grows smaller by degrees and beautifully less. The 150 persons assembled in a room in this city has already dwindled down to six; and they, instead of being prominent or influential, constituted simply an offshoot from the Southern Republican Association and comprised only disappointed carpet-bag office-seekers. They were led by John E. Bryant of Maine and Georgia whom the President is reported to have caused to have refused to appoint as internal revenue collector, and by Judge George S. Fisher of Maine and Georgia, who acted as agent for the collection of political assessments from Government clerks. Although several of these present were original residents of Maine, there is no evidence whatever that Senator Blaine knew anything about the meeting, or that he encouraged or even approved its proceedings. The exaggerated report is said to have been furnished to the agent of the Associated Press by one of the managers of the meeting. It came about as near telling the truth as reports from similar sources generally do. It is announced that the Southern Republican Association will, at its next meeting, disavow this action.

COL. JOHN N. STAPLES OF NORTH CAROLINA, one of the Democrats from that State who called upon the President several days ago, says that his visit was not intended to have any political significance whatever. His call did not last over 20 minutes. There was no prediction made in his presence by the Democrats, he says, that there would be established in North Carolina an Administration party in opposition to the Democracy, and he knows of no such movement upon the part of the Democrats. He speaks of his visit to the President as an agreeable one. He says that he was impressed with the idea that the President is desirous of performing the functions of his high office for the best interests of the whole people, regardless of sectional and party issues.

ABOUT FIVE APPLICATIONS A DAY FOR CONSULAR POSITIONS ARE RECEIVED.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES FOSTER, whose action in connection with the Foster-Matthews letter has been so much commented upon, is now in Washington. He says that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, all the people of Ohio support the new Administration except two classes—the Democrats who are afraid of the effect of the new policy on their future success, and Republicans who have not been recognized in making appointments. Mr. Foster thinks the disaffection of the latter class is rapidly increasing, and he predicts that the Republicans will certainly carry the Legislature in October, and that Stanley Matthews's successor will be a Republican. In regard to the alleged Foster-Matthews compromise, Mr. Foster says that John Young Brown's letter was in the main correct, but was evidently written in his own defense and in answer to the President's desire of performing the functions of his high office for the best interests of the whole people, regardless of sectional and party issues.

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